MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

Amprements To-day. American American Street, S. P. M. Pariety, S.F. M. Brilian Opera House—Adoits, 5 and S.F. M. Existed—The Opera Rarea. S and S.F. M. Comedy Thentre—The Toy Fistel. S and S.F. M. Bully's Theatre—The Custry Oirl. 2 and S.F. M. Prond Opera Mouse—Hents Crists. S and S.F. M. Rarrigan's Park Theatre—The Leather Fatch. S and S.F. M. Rarrigan's Park Theatre—The Leather Fatch. S and S.F. M. Rarbor & Blat's—Frinces of Treblands. 2 and S.F. M. Lee Av. Auddemy. Brooklyn—Ohl What a Night Raud S. Loo Av. Auddemy, Brooklyn—On What a Night, 2 and Lyouan Thouase—One of Our Office 2 and ein P. M. Madison Square I heatre—Saints and Minners. 2 and s. Metropolitan Opera Bause—Die Metricranger. 4 P. I Kew Windows I heatre—My Partier. 2 and s.P. M. Millia's Garden—The White Stave. 2 and s.P. M. Panerama - Mailson av. and 89th at. People's Thentre-Love and Law. 2 and 2 P. M.

reek ending Feb. 20, 1886, was :

Sunday 185.607 Flureday Bonday 83.604 Friday Luceday 83.509 Saturday Veducaday 83.509 Saturday Veducaday 83.413 Weekly

Total for the week .....

the 7th of next September. The Legislature

then chosen will meet a month later, and

will elect a United States Senator to fill the

seat now occupied by the Hon. GEORGE F.

EDMUNDS, whose term expires in March

1887. If Mr. EDMUNDS goes out of the Sen-

ate then, he probably goes out of public life

No Republican statesman that we can think

of-not even the Hon. Ina DAVENPORT-Is

less likely to receive the next Republican

Mr. EDMUNDS has a strong fancy for pub

lie life. The fact that he is now ably endeav-

oring to figure as chieftain of the thick

and thin Republicans of the Senate, when it

is only two years this month since he was

coyly smiling encouragement in response to

the ardent approaches of the Mugwumps, is

perhaps explained by the present situation

According to the disinterested testimony

of the Hon. HIRAM ATKINS, Mr. EDMUNDS

has a hard fight in prospect for this spring

"I do not think that Senetor Environs will get one not

which have reached me from all over the State from Re

publican sources. The BLAINE Republicans in Vermon

Caledonia counties are the only ones in which he is sur

of a majority. Some of the countles will hardly retur

This report of the state of politics in Ver-

mont comes from a close observer and a

Democratic leader who has only an indirect

Interest in the war of retaliation that the

friends of BLAINE are waging against Sena-

Many of the Vermont Republicans look

EDMUNDS man to the Legislature. The De

anti-Engusps candidate for the Legislature."

present vitality of the BLAINE cause.

is now once more a man of leisure.

A Bluffing Game.

The Dominion authorities are evidently

alarmed at the lukewarmness shown in the

s everything they as

Patrol. The Dominion Government, it is an

nounced, intends to ask Parliament for \$300.

000 for this purpose. This is said to be six

times the sum annually spent heretofore in pa-

trolling the deep, and it shows the iron resolve

of Canada to have another treaty or make

trouble. There are even rumors of gunboats.

The Newfoundland journals warn the Yan-

kee fishermen that they will be severely

restrained from using that island as a fitting-

Considering the grief brought by the abro-

gation of the treaty to the Dominion and

Newfoundland fishermen, their frank confes-

sion of the advantage it had been to them,

and their anxiety to have it renewed, the at-

titude of the Dominion Government is not as-

togishing. It is now the cue to threaten to

men by rigidly enforcing the treaty of 1818.

The representatives of the Boston Fish

Bureau and the Boston Chamber of Com-

merce have been doing their best to impress

the House Foreign Affairs Committee with

the difficulties and dangers which the pro

posed vigorous policy of the Dominion will

bring upon our fishermen. They insist upon

it that the American fishing vessels will have

to go within the three-mile limit to get bait

or will drift in or stumble in in a fog, and be

pounced upon by the "new cruisers" of the

Canadians. The New York Times is also

much frightened by the Canadian bluster

and foresees "serious complications with

friendly power;" but as the Times seems to think that it was a great privilege for our

fishermen to be allowed "to choose their own

fishing grounds along the coasts of the Brit-

ish Provinces," its opinion will not be re-

The fact is that the bellicose preparations

bluff. The valuable fisheries for the Ameri-

cans lie far outside of any possible exercise of

jurisdiction by the Dominton. And as to the

buying of balt, the American fishermen in-

sist, and they ought to know, that the New-

foundland fishing smacks will bring out

plenty of bait. It should not be forgotten,

however, that there is nothing in the treaty

of 1818 whi haffects the right of the Ameri-

cans to buy balt, ice, or anything else they

stand in need of. Our trade with the prov-

inces depends not upon the treaty of 1818, but

upon act of Parliament and act of Congress.

That treaty simply continued for ten years

the commercial convention with England ne-

gotiated in 1815. The same convention was

indefinitely renewed in 1827, but the long

wexed question of the trade with the British

North American colonies, and especially with

the West Indies, was not included in it. Can-

MING told ALBERT GALLATIN in 1827 that the

matter was one to be settled, not

by negotiation, but by act of Parliament,

and after a long course of prohibitions,

the fishery question.

All the latter's friends say that he is not a cand

nomination for President.

In his own State of Vermont.

and summer:

tor EDMUNDS.

imperial policy." The Post continues: People's Bentre-Love and Law, Ind. F. M.
Handhard Thentre-Julius Coast, S.P. M.
Handhard Thentre-The Mikado, Sand S.P. M.
Thalls Thentre-Mikado, Sand S.P. M.
Fany Poster's-Variety, S.P. M.
Balon Square Thentre-Juck in the Box. Sand S.P. M.
Wallack m. Shontre-Valets, Sand S.P. M. " It is perversity to claim that the right to buy bal comes from any treaty or dies for want o any treaty. British North America is exclude: from the scope of our commercial treaty with Great Britain, and should our esteemed provincial neigh bors push their enriceity far enough, they will lear Id Avenue Theatra-Kerry Gow Sant SP. M. that neither our Government ner our fishermen 'scarith Avenue Theatre-Fool's Revenge. S.P. M. Mith Street I beatre-Evangaline. Sand S.P. M. worth a cent,' and, further, that Great Britain will no

That is all there is about it, and the timid The regular circulation of THE SUN for the souls that have qualled at the dread prospect of a squadron of "cruisers" yet to be imported by the Dominion authorities may take heart of grace. Our fishermen are not afraid of the treaty of 1818, and the time ha .... 887,12 gone by for Great Britain to encourage It is Life or Death with Edmunds. bullying policy toward the United States, or support the Provinces in attempts to annoy The State election in Vermont will occur on American fishermen.

restrictions, and retaliatory legislation the dispute was finally ended by act of Con-grees, April 29, 1820, accepting the offer made by Great Britain by act of Parliament five

years earlier. In accordance with the au-

thority conferred by Congress, President

JACKSON issued a proclamation Oct. 5, 1830,

leclaring the trade with the British North

If Canada prohibits her fishermen from

selling to ours, the United States must retort

with retaliatory legislation which will soon

bring her to reason; but the British Gov

ernment will not allow the colonies to in-

dulge in any nonsense. The Boston Post recalls the fact that "Newfoundland did

attempt to forbid the sale of bait to for-

eigners a few years ago, and the British

Government amended the law as against

American colonies open.

#### Factory Life in New England.

The Andover Review contains a somewhat sensational article by the Rev. Dr. W.W. ADAMS on "The Spiritual Problem of the Manufacturing Town." Mr. ADAMS is paster of a Congregational church in Fall River, and the material of his study of the factory workers is, we suppose, derived in the main from the great mills of that town. The picture which he draws is far from a flatterng one. Perhaps it is unjust to suspect this grave Doctor of Divinity of a yearning for he sensational, but he has the air all through als article of a writer straining for effect, and there is nothing impartial or judicial in his attitude. He writes like a heated partisan anxious to "pitch into" things and persons he doesn't like, and there are a good many things and persons, and even nationalities, he thinks very ill of indeed. His account of the evolution of the factory

system in the United States is well enough done, but when he comes to consider the condition of the operatives he betrays a good deal of prejudice. "Almost all cotton mill operatives," he says, "are now foreign born are organizing against his reclection. The fight will be EDSUNDS and anti-EDSUNDS, and it will be savage. I do or the children of the foreign born," and it is evident that the good Doctor has no great fondness for other than indigenous citizens. data. But it is determined to make the fight against EDMUNDS. Some of the leading Republicans in the State bave declared against him. Franklin, Windham, and The Scotch and Nova Scotians are of the highest grade of the factory operatives, but they are also the least numerous. The English are more numerous, and "embrace all varieties, from the highest to lowest. The will yote for their own candidate, but in towns where they are in a hopeless minority the Democrats will take sides where the contest is between an Edmunos and an best of them have no superlors in character or in work. Overseers have often been Englishmen, because of their thorough training in manufactures. If of equally good character, they have not been superseded, but nany of them have been clannish, favoring their own countrymen, and irritating all other workmen; have been dictatorial to those under them, and inclined to insubordination toward their superiors." The Eng-

lish operatives drink a good deal of beer. upon Mr. EDMUNDS as almost another Dr. The Irish are numerous, he says, but they Bronchand. The resentment of the friends are not often of a high grade. They are of BLAINE now has an opportunity to measthe least steady in their work; they drink ure its strength. The result of the campaign whiskey and are vigorous politicians with an to prevent the reflection of Senator EDMUNDS eye to the spoils." But the whiskey-drinking will be the first accurate indication of the and anti-civil-service-reform Irish are not so bad as the French Canadians. "The Cana-It is only a little more than two years bedian French are the latest comers, and, on fore the next Republican Convention will the average, represent the lowest grade in meet; and Mr. BLAINE, having finished the the development of humanity." Then "they second volume of his great historical work. are often superstitious, wholly without education, and many of them care little for enlightenment. Their leaders are anxious for the preservation of all national peculiarities, for the maintenance of parochial schools and for a gradual preponderance in civil and United States about agreeing to another political affairs." Dr. ADAMS has a very bad joint commission to settle the fishery quesopinion of parochial schools, and he avers tion in the usual fashion by giving the that political parties sometimes have regard Roman Catholic Church. The chilpresent, they have put on a martial front. dren of the mill operatives get little edu-Capt. Scorr, R. N., has gone to Ottawa and cation any way. Their parents have had no is going to reorganize the Marine Police education, and are not very anxious that their

children should have much: "By poorer operatives, especially of the lower grade, children are regarded as means of pecuniary gain.
Forged certificates of birth or baptism are often presented; perjury is not infrequent in order to get children into the mill under the age required by law. Fraudulent certificates of instruction are sought for the ame purpose. Perhaps the father aspires to live with hildren. Less frequently the mother has similar an bitions. In other cases, the one idea of the family is to improve their pecuniary condition. Their parents have had no education whatever; they do not appreciate eduation for their children. Going from such homes many blidren attend school with reluctance and receiomparatively little profit. During the six he mill work they forget a great part of what they sarned during the six mouths at school."

The general standard of intelligence among the operatives is very low. They have no make life a burden to the American fisherpart in the social life of Americans, and do not feel at home "among our institutions." The English and Scotch are almost all Protestants, the French Cauadians and Irish almost all Catholics. There are some who maintain a degree of religious life in large leasure apart from our churches and religous conventionalities," but "the best are a small minority." Strikes and liquor eat up wages, and unintelligent housekeeping has its part in keeping down thrift. The employment of women in mills involves a class of evil liabilities." On this point Dr. ADAMS is inclined to be startling:

"Many girls are taken from their homes and put into the mills before their character is formed. They are often separated from parents and older friends. Of course a great deal depends on the character of those into whose company they come-on the character of the overseer and his management. It has been said that ris learn more wickedness in one year in the mill than a five years out of it. That is probably true of son mills and of some girls. Naturally they all become self-reliant; a portion of them lose the delicacy of their girl-hood, and become bold in manners and rough in speach. spected by persons who know anything about me of them are keenly alive to the dangers of victous of the Dominion Government are palpable indulgence. They may lare a tempter only to repel him Others fall an easy prey. Every year it happens somewhere and repeatedly that an overseer having charge of a room in which girls are employed is viciously inclined. Under his control are some who are careless in their work, perhaps because their moral tone is aiready low. They are often among the ignorant, but not always; per-haps among the more destitute, but not always boister-ous. They are told that their poor work will be passed over on one condition. Otherwise they will be dis-charged. Such an overseer would commonly be dis-charged as soon as his practices were known; but if he is an efficient manager and avoits open scandal, there are mills in which the superior officers would say: 'We are not responsible for a man's private immorality if he

attends to his business." Naturally Dr. ADAMs's article has been read with a good deal of interest in Fall River, and there it does not seem to have been received with great reverence. The Boston Globe reports a number of opinions, and they are not favorable. One Fall River man, who has been connected with various manufacturing industries, says that Dr. ADAMS is "a confirmed bookworm, and personally knows nothing of the operatives or their habits. The first part of his article is evidently written after a study of EDWARD ATKINSON. He

has also read some of CARROLL D. WRIGHT'S reports, and has made up the rest from assurance stories, which he has still further exaggerated by his own imagination." Another man, who worked in the mills when a boy, and has become Treasurer of a manufacturing corporation, denies the truth of Dr. ADAMS's statements about the immoralty of mill girls and overseers. The French Canadians are angry, and on the whole Dr. ADAMS seems to have stirred up a very lively hornets' nest.

Parnell Will Not Wait Too Long.

Mr. GLADSTONE has officially announced that on March 22 his Irish programme will be laid before Parliament, and the Nationalist members feel but little doubt that his intention is to introduce at that date a bili creating an Irish Parliament concurrently with a scheme of land reform, if not in advance of it. But good intentions are not al ways carried out, and the Liberal Premier has sometimes allowed himself to waver under circumstances less harassing than those in which he is now placed. A little amicable pressure will invigorate his purpose, and such a master of political therapeutles as is Mr. PARNELL does not overlook the opportuneness of a moral tonic. The Irish leader has made up his mind to furnish the Liberals with just the bracing admonition needed by arranging for a mass conven tion to be held at Dublin on March 17, simultaneously with some fifty meetings in other Nationalist strongholds, in order that the voice of Ireland invoking legislative freedom may go forth with a pulssance to which the House of Commons must defer.

Time, in truth, is of the essence of the contract which has been tacitly concluded between Mr. GLADSTONE and the Irish Na tionalist party. There are elements of the situation which connect grave dangers with delay. It is true that the new Irish Secretary will not suffer British soldiers to be any longer used for ejecting tenants from their holdings, yet it may not be easy for the Land and Labor League to repress, even for a few weeks, reprisals on the part of the victim of evictions which have of late been made on a great scale for the express purpose of provoking agrarian breaches of the peace. Moreover, the intrinsic difficulty of keeping famished men quiet and confiding will be immensely aggravated by the mischlevous crusade which Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL means to start this week in Ulster. An out burst of rampant Orangeism at Beifast of Derry is almost certain to provoke an angry counter-demonstration, and how deplorable would be, at this crisis, the effect on English opinion of the rioting and bloodshed which are the normal and, apparently, the calculated outcome of an iniquitous appeal to

race and sectarian animosity. But these are not the only reasons which impel Mr. PARNELL to exact the prompt ful filment of the Premier's engagement. The slight put on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN by his consignment to a relatively humble post in the Cabinet, coupled with the isolation in which he has been placed by the downfall of his eld comrade, Sir CHARLES DILKE, and with the apprehension roused by the rapid rise of Mr Morley in position and esteem, must have eft the Birmingham Radical in a mutinous mood, ready to seize any occasion to demot strate his political importance. He is much too deeply committed by his public opposition to Ireland's legislative independence to gain much by rallying his personal followers to the home rule cause at the eleventh hour, and it is suspected that he may find it a more grateful and imposing rôle to organ ize resistance among the English Radicals to a Dublia Parliament. How much obstruction he might offer to Mr. GLADSTONE is un certain, but we must not forget that hitherto he has maintained a firm grasp of the Birmingham caucus system which has flung out

its tentacles over the north of England. But, above all, delay is fraught with peculiar peril to the Parnellites owing to the great age and the by no means assured health of Mr. GLADSTONE. The Liberal Premier unhappily, cannot look forward to a much longer term of life; and it is, therefore, not in mistrust but in all honor, as accounting him the only man in England possessed of both will and power to do a great act of justice, that his Irish ailies urge him to strike while there is time.

### The Celestial Civil Service.

We printed yesterday a letter from a distinguished American in China which suggests some interesting reflections on the utility of competitive civil service examinations as a means of securing good government.

"There is no road to a post in the public service except through the public examinations," we are told, and yet the "governing class is corrupt to a degree not reached in any civilized country." There is a system of squeezes," or bribery, which our correspondent describes as prevailing in all parts of the empire. This may be ascribed in some degree to the low salaries which are paid, but it cannot thus be excused. It demonstrates the utter failure of competitive examination as a method of insuring honesty in the administration of public affairs. So far as mere intellectual ability is concerned, the more a dishonest officer possesses the worse it is for the nation he pretends to serve. China, according to the picture presented in this communication, appears to be governed to a great extent by highly educated bribe takers.

These facts suffice to dispose of the as sumption of so many of our own civil service reformers that the competitive system of appointment to public office will cure almost all the ills of the body politic.

It has been in operation thousands of years in China, yet there is reason to believe that the country would be better off under a system which allowed the provincial Governor. and local administrators a free selection of their subordinates, for whose honesty and

fitness they should be responsible. A study of the competitive methods of choosing public servants, with reference to the results in the Celestial Empire, where it has been established longest, will not tend to confirm it in popular favor.

At the hearing on woman suffrage before the House Judiciary Committee Mrs. Nelson There is more prejudice against the female sex than against color." Well, this is news. Who has a prejudice against the female sex? Let the wretch, if such there be, be named and noted. But for our part we are as skeptical as BETSEY PRIO, and don't be lieve there is no such person.

Twenty years have passed since Prussia, arming herself with the needle gun, marched against Austria, and overthrew her on the battlefield. Now, all the nations of Europe, as if by a common instinct, are seeking to supply hemselves with a more formidable weapon than the single breechloader, namely, the magazine or repeating rifle. Switzerland and Sweden some time ago furnished their troops with magazine guns. Within the last few weeks the British Admiralty has decided to distribute 3,000 Spencer-Lee magazine arms to the navy for experiment. France has further in ordering the issue of a hundred Robin rifles to each fantry battailon. These rifles are a modification of the Gras pattern, and contain in a cylinder eight cartridges, which are moved into the barrel by a spring as needed. The

Eropetothek repeater is already used in the French marine, as well as elsewhere. The Austro-Hungarina infastry is to be armed, at least in part, it is said, with the Hannileher magnaine rife, unless some other shall be found nore effective. On all sides the tenden toward magazine guns; and while various practical objections to particular rifles come up, the ultimate triumph of the magazine arms seems clear.

Milk is as simple, innocuous, and com mendable a beverage as sinful man may staneh his thirst withal. All its associations, even if its associations have been unfortunate and brought it to the pump spout are pastoral, pure, poetlosi. From this Arcadian drink, if diet have any effect on character, should come

guilelessness and true innocence. If JAKE SHARP drank beef tea or soda and callsays, or anything else than milk, he would not be the unsuspecting young thing he is. Meat for strong men and milk for babes; and JAKE is a prize babe.

The recent experience of the bark Neptune, on her voyage from Clenfueges to Boston, in some respects outdoes anything that even the Hydrographic Office has noted as to the uses of oil in a storm. Not only did the Captain achieve safety by the simple device of dragging overboard "four quarts of oil in bags," but he made the run, astonishing for his vessel, of 280 knots in twenty-four hours. He may not have officially described his performance in Down East phraseology, as going like greased lightning, but he admits that it was due to going or greased waves. If not only safety but speed can be insured by the judicious use of oil is calming the troubled waters, we shall no doubt find it coming into great favor.

Our Creedmoor riflemen sometimes look ruefully on the contrast presented between the meagre list of prizes offered for their competition and the rich rewards of Wimbledon, where large cash prizes are supplemented with a chandise. It would seem that the trade form of stimulus has been pushed to extremes in England, According to the London Volumeer Service Gazette, four Lancashire barbers offered as prizes for the winners n a recent military match a \*shampoo for twelve months;" while a fifth tensorial artist added, as an incentive to excellence in shooting, a year's hair cutting. Another prize, from a farrier, was one service of horseshoeing. The local dentist, not to be outdone in generosity, contributed one half set of artificial teeth for the best marksman. Other instances of recent prizes for British sharpshooters, collected by the same authority, are a fish supper," from a fishmonger, and a banquet of "tripe and cowheels." And here are a ew more of these queer prizes:

" A member of another corps, we note, won a prize in he shape of a pint of ale daily, to be drunk on the premises. In one of the local volunteer companies of Worces ter, too, we observe a most curious conglomeration of articles—such as a pair of braces and a bed quitt; while potatoes, big leaves, shirts, coal, wall paper, pium cake, Ac., are presented, along with the usual supply of spirits and beer. But to crown all, a corporal in the corps be comes the winner of a frying pan."

We are justified in concluding that if our tradesmen do not fully improve their opportunities for getting advertised by contributing marksmen's prizes, their brethren certaining overdo the business in Great Britain.

France and Brazil have a boundary dispute on hand, arising from the fact that French Guiana borders on Dom Pepno's domains, The matter is somewhat hotly discussed in Cayenne and Rio Janeiro, where it attracts more attention than in Paris. The hopeful consideration is that the dispute is not wholly new, the French having settled Guiana in 1604. From time to time since then diplomacy has ineffectually sought to settle the affair, a notable attempt being made for this purpose thirty years ago, Unless the two countries are inconceivably foolish they will make a peaceful disposition of the matter, for either could probably buy of the other the contested region for less than I might cost to annex or defend it.

### Gov. Seymour and the Young Lawrer

From the Portland Argus.
THE SUN SAYS of Mr. Seymour: "No man, we suppose, in the history of New York ever enjoyed and suppose, in the history of New York ever enjoyed and supposed in the members of his own party,", and Tak sex is wholly right in the matter. I have a lunch acquaintance who is a good fellow and

a good lawyer, but who does not get on in the world. Some two years ago he thought he would like a cartain post at Albany, and, as he had no political influence, he ook a whim to place his case before Mr. Seymour an invoke his powerful aid. He went to Uties and told th o remain while he went to lie down and rest, for he was too feeb a to sit up long at any one time. The Govern kept that young man in his house two days and nights, taking with him now and then, and all the young lawyer had spoken the truth and was really de serving, the tiovernor gave him a litter to the official at Albany in whose department the desired place was, and also supped into his nand a goodly roll of bank bills, and n answer to the young man's protest against taking th noney, he quietly remarked, "When you are as old ; I am you can pass the money along to some other strugging young man." He also told the lawyer to stay at certain hotel while in Albany. The young lawyer wen o Albany and presented his letter, and was received like an ambassador from King Charlemagne. He was introduced all around as the friend of Gov. Seymour, and honors were showered upon him. When he went to pay his bill he was informed that Gov. Seymour has elegraphed that the bill was to be sent to him

telegraphed that the bill was to be sent to him.

A few weeks ago the lawyer became the father of a bouncing boy, whom he promptly manuel Horatio Seymour, and so wrote the Governor, albeit he supposed the old gentleman had forgotten him. In return he received a letter which I now hold in my hand. It contained a check for a round sum. In the letter the Governor speaks feedingly of his own age and approaching death, and adds so the letter the Governor. and adds some lines for the boy which, when he is old enough to read, should and doubtless will influence all his after life for good. Possibly this little story of what the old Governor did for a poor unknown young man usy cast a ray of light upon his unequalled popularity

### Two Honest Men.

Rabbi Burgheim of Hartford found a package containing \$50 about six weeks ago, and advertised the fact. Then it appeared that a great many liartford mer and lost money, but as none of them could correctly de scribe the package and its contents the rabbi kept it. few days ago elderly and well-to-do Mr. Martin met the nder offered to turn the money over to him he refused o take it. He said he didn't want the money, but di like to see an honest man. Rabbi Burgheim insisted of Mr. Martin a taking his own, and Mr. Martin insisted of wfusing; but at length they split the difference, divided he money, and separated with mutual respect.

### The Opinion of a Tornado Reporter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: According killed by a tornado on July 20, 1875, near Eric, Pa., and always killed by another at Marshheld. Mo., April 18, 1880. Some of the 683 tornadoes reported from 1794 to 1880 were sinout as destructive. In the bill now before the House of Representatives, tavoring the extension of the signal service reports for the rolled of farmers, it is proposed to forecast "cold waves rains, dorms, and marked inclementes of the weather." The proposed system of prediction involves only the usual methods, Tornadoes require special attention and a fixl degree of scientific accuracy for their prediction. Danger signals ought to be established at telegraph stations not later than April 1, 1869, otherwise many lives will be unbecessarily lest.

Tornado Reporter, Signal service, U. S. A.

What Volunteer Soldier Robbed this Lady TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the atewara party of United States soldiers belonging to Ger Jettie's command came to my house. One of the me took from my wife's bosom a very rainable gold watch. Should this man be living, I will make this projection to him: If by a lipcky turn of the wheel of fortune he is now as well off in this world's goods as I was at that time, and he will send me my watch, I will charge him nothing for the use of it these many years. Or if ye undervorable turn of the wheel he is as poor as I am at this time, he may keep the watch, and I will send him the old key that belongs to it. Address.

A. B. Pullan, Enneld, King William county, Va.

## The Hormit of Bootewi Pond.

Pierre Grisvy, the hermit of Hootowi Pond, near M. Beyris Faits in Frankin county, was found dead in his but sweers that a group by two hinters who were following a tear. Be came from Quotee in 1822, built following a tear. Be came from Quotee in 1822, built following a tear. Be came from Quotee in 1822, built bis but sgainst a great rock, and had lived there aimes, going to lown twice a year for supplies, and paving for them in Franch silver coin of the reign of Napoleon Bondaratte. His beard grew to his waist, where it was held by his beit, and his hair when unbraided dragged on the ground. His finger nails were many three tuches tong. Among his sfirst were three small of portrain—one of Napoleon, one of Josephine, and one of Marshal Ney. Fapers written in Franch gave his birthpiace as Marselles, 1760. A marriage certificate of Fierre drevy to Marie Gouther was also found, and this sentence in From the Albany Argus. the ground. His finger nails were nearly three long. Among his efficit were three small oil por one of Nanolson, one of Josephine, and one of Ney. Papers written in Frauch gave his birthy Marsellles, 1760. A marriage certificate of Flerr to Marte Gouthier was also found, and this sent an old book: "Thank God, Jules Grey; is now Frof the French Rapublic." It is thought from the found that he was a great unde of Jules Greyy.

MD. GARLAND'S DIREMMA.

ON. Feb. 21 .- Many well-mean riends of Mr. Garland and of the Administra tion suppose that the possession by the Attor-ney-General of the Pan-Electric stock is his all evil if he sould only throw it off, and would then be free of all motives for unjust conduct as a public officer.

A very slight view of the situation exhibits a

far deeper grief than the present possession of the remnant of stock he may have. Gen. Johnston struck the key note of the situation when he wrote his letter of Dec. 23, 1883, to Dr. ogers and said: "For if the enterprises should not succeed, all concerned in them would be considered by the public as swindlers. I mean all concerned—all of us." Gen. Johnston's state of mind was perhaps more troubled than his associates. He was bred an army officer. swindler which his education had instilled: but even to the others the situation must have

seemed alarming.

The scheme they were working was to sel rights and induce people to put up telephone exchanges in different States, and this had to be done by inspiring confidence in purchasers ounded upon the character of the promotersthe Senators, members of Congress, Generals who had achieved a reputation in the war, and on whose honor the Southern people relied. This was the capital which was to be coined into money by selling rights to infringe the Bell patent. If the purchasers, having paid their money, had to been joined, they naturally would look upon the partners as swindlers, and this calamity was to be avoided.

Mr. Garland boldly put himself into the breach, and certified that there was no danger of an infringement suit by Bell, although in closely examined several opinions delivered by different courts in controversies between the Bell Telephone Company Dolbear Spencer. Ghogan, and others." cases the courts had decided that just such things as the Rogers telephone infringed the Bell patent.

It was necessary to do this, or else no stock or "rights" could be sold, and he did it. State rights were sold and the proceeds divided, and he has had his hare. Companies relying upon that certilicate have paid in their money, believing that he would not so certify unless these opinions bore him out and the Rogers telephone differed in substance from those which had been enjoined. This was the danger which appalled Gen. Johnston when he wrote that half frenzied letter; "I mean all concerned all of us," will be considered swindlers if we fall to protect the people whose money we take.

The terrible risk was taken, however; but the Garland Company, knowing they infringed, and having so published it in a book, did not dare to defend the very first company sued, namely, the Rogers Company in Philadelphia. where, if ever, a stand should have been made. If not made there there was no chance elsewhere, and there was no remedy unless the Executive Department could be got to interpose, and if possible protect them from the courts and from disgrace as swindlers. That experiment is just now being tried, and it is vital to Mr. Gariand that it should succeed. If not, then all the people who have bought stock and telephones under this certificate will consider him and his party "swindlers." mean all concerned, all of us," as Gen. Johnston puts it pathetically.

Throughout the whole South and Southwest where the names of these Confederates have been honored, money has been got on the strength of that certificate, and it must be vindicated in some way. That it cannot be vindicated in court the Pan-Electric Company in its sublished book concedes by saying: mit that if the Beil patents are held valid we nost certainly do infringe;" while it sold the rights and the stock on the certificate of Mr. dariand that they most certainly do not infringe. It conceded that fact also by running tway from the Circuit Court in Philadelphia and permitting a decree to go against the

Hogers Company.

How, then, can Mr. Garland's certificate be vindicated? Only by what has been done, and only then if that will operate to deprive the sell patent of a hearing in court. Upon that question depends whether Mr. Garland and "all of us," who are his partners, are to be considered swindlers by the community. comparison with that issue, what is his bundle of worthless stock worth? Burn it up, and what then? If he cannot protect the dupes whose money has been paid on the strength of his certificate, given when he had the decision before him, holding instruments just like his own to be infringements of Bell's patent, is not the ruin which Gen. Johnston foretold staring him in the face? And would be not remnant of stock were given to charity, or hrown into the fire?

What will Mr. Garland's position be if the Bell patent is not broken down in the name of the Government? Will the thousands of people at the South who have paid their money on the strength of Mr. Garland's certificates rise up and call him a swindler? He cannot say that he believed it was no infringement, for he held his place as director and attorney long after "The Telephone Case prepared for the Pan-Elestric Company by Dr. Weilington Adams" was printed, in which the admission is made, and long after his company filed a bill in Tennessee last spring against the Bell Company, on the ground that the Bell patent prevented them from using their invention, and asking for its repeal for that reason.

#### The Age of Invention. Inoculation of rabbits with the bacilius of

ubercular consumption is proposed as a method of ex-terminating them in Australia. Crockery coffins are proposed by a Philadelphia in ventor. His idea is to glaze them, thus making a tight and imperishable receptacle, the object being to protect underground water currents from pollution.

Mineral woods said to be coming into use in the con-struction of buildings, on account of its strength, light-ness, and resistance to the conduction of heat. It has also the advantage of being freeproof.

The manufacture of alcohol from wood has increased

The manufacture of alcohol from wood has increased rapidly within a few years, and it is said to be used largely for patent bitters, ginger extracts, and other alcoholic compounds whose strong flavor makes it unnecessary to use a better quality of spirits. Wood alcohol is a dangerous product, and sometimes gives rise to serious disturbances of the brain and nervous system.

All Land destor is creatiful with having cut off the A St. Louis doctor is credited with having cut off the talls of two lizards and united the animals by sewing he stumps together, thus making a species of Siam twins. The object of the experiment was to ascertain if blood could be transfused by this method; and one writer maintains that if, for example, a weak and bloodess invaild were attached in this manner to a stron and healthy animal, the result must be favorable to th invalid. Dr. Roussel of Paris is said to have mut wit scouraging success in such an experiment.

# Clearing Away the Sand About the Sphing

From the London Times.

Operations have been lately begun for the urpose of clearing away the mass of sand which has commutated during centuries around the famous status f the Sphing. Brugsch fley, brother of the distinguished Egyptologist, has charge of the work, which is being carried out according to a plan proposed by Signor Mas-pero, and will, it is expected, be finished by Easter. The ortion of the statue at present above ground is about so feet. It is supposed that as much more, at least, is suried in the sand, and the amount of sand to be cleared away is estimated at 20,000 cutic metres. A small tram ray is being constructed to carry away this mass sand to a distance, and 150 laborers are employed on the task. When the statue has been laid bare to the level of the foundations a broad circular walk will be constructed tround it, and a high wall will be built to guard against uture encroachments of the sands of the

> A Simple, Certain Way. From the New Haven News, Up and down his store he strode With a sad and sorry face. On his mind there lay a load, For no bayer ever showed Himself within the place.

Then he found a simple way. And thus to make his business. Now if you question him, he'l "I always advertise."

Smoke Duke's Cameo Cigarettes.
They are fine. Little holder with each.—46:

LONDON'S SOCIAL DEMOCRASS.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- The "Rose Tavern" is a bright spot in Old Balley. Its smart façade emiles on the grim entrance of the Central Criminal Court, which holds its assizes just oposite. It is the central club house of the London United Workmen's committee. A little before the great demonstration of the unemployed working classes I entered it with the object of talking to Mr. Wilson, who is one of its chief organizers. This demonstration day will, at all events, do good to somebody, for, whatever may be the general distress, there is brisk drinking at those headquarters. As I curiously peep at one of the bars, one of two Ethioplans, a long glass of half and half between them, addresses me thus;

"She ain't 'ere, guy'nor. I left 'er with the Prince."

They all roar. I don't stop, and at last reach a small parior at the end of the lobby which runs from the street to a tiny, lumbered back yard. Here I must be in a club apartment, for there is an air of privacy about it, and all look at me in surprise. The room is not large, is lit by a skylight and communicates with the commissariat only through an aperture in the wall, by which provisions are handed. A tall man with a look and a way which warn you against all attempts at trifling comes up and asks what I want. I say, "Mr. Wilson." He replies: "He is not here, but excuse me one minute," and he leaves the room. I look about me. They have all the appear-

ance of well-to-do mechanics; some drink ome cat, some read the newspapers, some talk, The talk is about politics, and I do not hear anything that could keep her Majesty awake a night. The tall man returns, and we adjourn to one of the bars. He asks for a drink before I can suggest anything, and is much displeased with the charge. "Ye want to bankrupt me, don't ye?" says he, grumblingly, to the pretty barmaid who has served bim.

Then we talk about the business of the day He tells me that he knows as much about it as Mr. Wilson, as he is on the committee, and, on my inquiring about the distress of the unemployed, he says that no specches and no reports have yet thrown even a glimmering on it. People starve, sir." said he. "by hundreds." "What are you going to do?" I query. "A revolution?"

"What are you going to do?" I query. A revolution?"
"Not at all, sir; we only want the Parliament to alter the law. It is all in favor of foreigners at present; there is nothing new but foreign importations and foreign labor. That must end. We will not be robhad any longer of our work and wages—that's all."
"So you don't war against the Government, and do not aim at getting rid of the Queen?"
"We do not want to unset any one or anything except the labse commercial system under which we live."
"But I hear that there is a fear of violence."
"There will be no violence among us, Maybe that the Social Democrats will get a little

But I hear that there is a fear of violence."

There will be no violence among us. Maybe that the Social Democrats will get a little excited at Trafalgar square, but if need be we shall plich them in the granite basins about there, and they will soon cool down. The fellows are but a few, and me no good."

I hurried out of the Rose Tavern, anxious to acquaint myself also with the spirit and intention of the follows thus contemptuously dismissed by my constitutional workman. I had been there before, and knew them to be officered by four chiefs who, if only half as good as their words and half as volcanic as their oratory, are to blow up a gap in the world some day. I wanted, therefore, to ascernian upon what assumption they were now to be morely handled and ducked in as weighers at a race meeting. meeting.
Citizens Hyndman, Champion, Burns, and

what assumption they were new to be morely handled and ducked in as weishers at a race meeting.

Citizens Hyndman, Charendon, Burns, and Fielding are not despicable humbugs, but matter-of-lact revolutionaries.

By —! I once heard Hyndman exclaim, with a Satanie fire, I am a revolutionary. What have we to hope for unless there is a revolution I' And he looked a perfect Lucifer.

Champion has been an officer in the army, and retains in his language and bearing the precision of his military education. He dees not carry away his listeners by enthusiasm: he disturbs them by his arguments.

John Burns is a bandsome engineer. A sculptor of genius would take him just as he is if he wished to represent the best type of his class. He is a fearless orator. He tens the truth all round. He has addressed his followers as "cowards." The other day at Holborn he said: "We know very well that the first persons to be crushed by the car of revolution are those who first harness themselves in front of it. We know it, and we do not fear."

Then there is John Fielding, with a great deal of the satirical mood of his namesake. "The loafers in the club in Pali Mail laughed at you the other day," save he to the unemployed; "maybe they will laugh on the other side of their mouths before long,"

The Clerkenwell branch of the Social Demorantic Association has its headquarters at the Phonix Hall, 39 Hauton Wall. Hatton Wall, branching off Hatton Gardens, which would be the spot I would take to plunder on choice, as every other of its dwellers is a diamond or fine jowel trafficker, is a small, ugly, almost sinister thoroughlare. The Phonix Hall is a humble resort of social and political gathering. Its frontage is dangerously out of renair. At its side and only door is a tiny, premature youngster who queries what's my business. I tell him I want Mr. Hyadman or Mr. Champion. "Not in, sir, but you can see Mr. Hart."

I step in on a fissured flooring and find myself in a lightess passage. The youngster calls "Mr. Hart is no politician: at least p

there will be "a grand ringing contest for lady amateurs."

Mr. Hart is no politician; at least politics are
not his primary interest in life. He tells me

amateurs.

Mr. Hart is no politician; at least politics are not his primary interest in life. He tells me that Hyndman and Champion have not come, and he could not say if I could more successfully catch them at the printing office in Paternosier row or in their room in Partiament street. The committee room is up stairs, but they are all out. The place we are in is constantly used by the Social Democrats to preserve and dilate the deetrine. There are many unemployed in the neighborhood.

Many of the public houses are congested. I find only access in one of them—a low-roofed terribly recky sateon, where they all seem to be calling for a Hottentet and milk, the lasis of which is ginger brandy at two pence per glass. There is, however, little to learn there, and I hasten to Trafalgar square. It is 25 o'clock, and unemployed men, and perhaps others, some with both and some with neither, begin estream from all latitudes. A more hybrid to stream from all latitudes. In whiter; not a few seem well fed and comfortable; the balance is made up of roughs, who will pay the clowns during the first part of the proceedings and take the lion's share of the mischief pending the latter. A contingent of policemen girds the foot of Nelson's column, and a few more are lost in the erowd, as nowerless there for any practical purpose as if they had gone to the moon. e moon. Where is my friend of the Rose Tavern and

the cout of Assecting collusin, and a raw more of any practic persons at flory in any practic persons there for any practic persons at flory had gone to the moon.

Where is my friend of the Rose Tavern and the moon of the control the

cheer cube of this street all with their astonprisoners summoned to hear their sentence,
if andreds of fists are shakes to their faces. The
uproar is continuous. John Burns and his
acolytic strain themselves to more efforts of
eloquence, but they soon jump down, apparently to lead a less vapor; warfare. And
now the mischief begins in right earnest. Windows are broken in all directions, and as they
get along the revolutionaries warm more and
more to their work. After having first solel;
favored with their attention the club house
they soon expand it to all, and smash everything right impartially. They were prepared
for action, for the streets they week would not
furnish them with the missiles they use and
of which they have an inexhaustible sumply,
along St. James's street and Piccadilly it
sounds like a fusiliade.

The police are nowhere, and now the mob,
having realized its real power, ceases to morely
destroy and commences to plunder, to mant,
and to assault. A crew of them invade, before
me, the wines and liquor shop of Mr. Gallais, at
the corner of Half Moon street, and bag the
bulk of his wines and cigars. Four of them,
half drouk already, came reeling by me marrelling over a broken bottle of brandy, from
which they all want to drink at the same time
at the risk of cutting their faces to pieces. I
saw others aton a carriage, null the sorvants as
if they wanted to tear them from the box and
smash all its windows over two ladies inside, il beheld, not far off, a fine looking gentleman
carrying his crushed hat in his hand, and diaplaying a bad cut in his neck and a bleeding
eve, while all sorts of wreeks are tossed overhead,
At hast we arrive in Hyde Park, and Burns,
Chamnion, and Hyndman, exalted at their tir-

playing a bad out in his neck and a bleeding eve, while all sorts of wrecks are tossed overhead.

At last we arrive in Hyde Park, and Burns, Champion, and Hyndman, exalted at their triumplis, settle themselves on the abutment of the Duke of Wellington statue surrounded by their body guards. It must be one of the grandest finishes of its kind, for the destruction, abstraction, and general sanic have been awful. This time I am very close to the torrible leaders, and I hear them well.

Hyndman says that now they have shown their power they must use it.

Champion advises them to organize first,

J. Burns speaks longer. "My lads," says he, "go home now. It is enough for the day, Wait for the final signal."

Some one in the crowd cries: "Why wait?"

J. Burns speaks longer. "Because we must first give the flovernment a last chance, We have warned them to-day; wait for te-morrow. It they still refuse us work, then we shall act. Probably we shall all be in prison to-morrow. Hyndman, Champion, and myself."

"It won't be for long, at all events," says a voice.

"Go it to-day," suggests another.

"It won't be for long, at all events, says a voice.
"to it to-day," suggests another,
"My lade," continues Burns. "I don't mind persisting in the attempt to secure our rights, but I don't want to foolishly sacrifice myself and a lot of you for no practical result, and this is what would happen if we don't wait for the Government's reply and set without plan and organization. When the time comes you shall have the signal and we shall be with you. But now I implore you, my lads, to disperse and go home quietly; think size of your womankind and children, and frighten no more our enemies that you will meet on your way."

V. DE V.

THE QUARREL IN THE SEPENTIL Voterans do Not Belleva that a Rival V eran Association Can be Formed.

When the resolution to form a new veteran organization, passed by the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, and printed in Tun Sun vostarday, was shown to Col. E. M. Crawford of the votorans of the Seventh Regiment he said:

"Our organization will do nothing further in this matter. If the Board of Officers of the active regiment wish to form another vetaran organization it is within their province to do so, and we shall do nothing to hinder them. They can, perhaps, influence the men of the active regiment acainst us so that when they finish their terms of service they will join a new organization. I doubt whether there are enough veterans of the regiment now in the city who do not belong to our organization to be willing do not belong to our organization to be willing to form a new organization. There will certainly be no split in our ranks. We ato 1,200 strong, and of one accord in all things. To say that the uniformed battalion dominates our organization is ridiculous, for there are but 400 members of that battalion. This whole trouble was originated by Col. Clark, who, by judicious flattery, strewd argument, and some oreseure of military discipline, has brought the other officers into line with him. If the chief officer of the uniformed battalion had been called Major or commander there would have been no trouble. As a regular army officer intimated when talking on this subject, every Colonel ought to sit on his own saddle and be content to submit his record to the people on its merits. He should not be afrait that the content to submit his record to the people of its merits. He should not be afraid that the honors gained by the Colonel of the Voteran Rat-talion will detract from his giory. As to their talion will detract from his glory. As to their assertion that we are in any way Inimical to the success of the Seventh Regiment, that is ridiculous. Our wars of service in it and our record as a veteran organization are such that we do not need to protest our interest in its weifare."

BUNBICA UN.

-Prince Henry of Battenberg recently got a heavy fall while hunting, and Queen Victoria has pruc-tically forbidden him to hunt any more

-Mrs. Desdemona Wadsworth Fullmer mith, who died recently in Salt Lake City, aged 70 cars, was one of the first of Prophet Joe smith's wives. -The story that Mr. Goldwin Smith will cave Canada in the spring to reside in England, and ant he has disposed of his interest in the Week of To onto, is authoritatively denied.

-There is a smart little girl in Cedar Rapids. Nebraska. She is 9 years old, and the other day she wrote an account of a children's party, set it up in type, and corrected the proof, and the work was well done, too. —A Texas editor is one of the curiosities in Vashington at present, by reason of his extraordinarily

long hair. He was a Whig in 1844, and made a vow the he would never shave his beard or cut his hair mani--Several citizens of New Haven, with verthy forethought, have had their graves dug and combstones created. The graves are stoned up and

socied over, to protect them from the weather, and the stones arefall lettered except the date of deat! -A few years ago the Montreal Witness, being a strong temperance journal, refused to publish advertisements of saloons. One day, however, it printed an advertisement headed, "Schooners for Sale," and giving time and place. It was an announcement of the opening of a lager beer saloon

-Naturalists now count no less than 1,870 different kinds of fishes in North American waters, of which 500 live in the rivers and lakes, and 650 ainds be-long to the Pacific. Of the remainder, 105 dwell only in se deep waters of the Atlantic and Guif of Mexico. never approaching the shore or the surface -The son of the late Admiral Farragut is

about to return to Capt. James D. Johnston of Savannah the sword surrendered to Parragut on the 5th of April, 1864, when the Confederate ship Tennesses was captured in Mobile Bay. The sword was made in Mobile, and its first owner's name is inscribed upon the trade -The new headquarters of the Salvation